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Quality of Care and Outcomes Assessment

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS, QUALITY OF CARE MEASURES, AND OUTCOMES AMONG PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED WITH ACUTE DECOMPENSATED HEART FAILURE IN ASIA-PACIFIC AND LATIN AMERICA REGIONS: ANALYSIS OF THE ACUTE DECOMPENSATED HEART FAILURE INTERNATIONAL REGISTRY (ADHERE-INTERNATIONAL)

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Background: There are limited data on gender differences among patients presenting with acute decompensated heart failure (ADHF) outside the North American and European regions.

Methods: The ADHERE-International registry consists of 9702 ADHF admissions from 70 hospitals in the Asia Pacific and Latin America regions from 2005-9. We compared the characteristics, quality of care (QOC) measures, and in-hospital outcomes between genders. The impact of gender was assessed with multivariable regression model, using generalized estimating equations to account for within hospital clustering.

Results: Females accounted for 42% of the cohort. Baseline characteristics differ between genders (Table). Females were less likely to be prescribed angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEi) or angiotensin receptor blocker (ARB), beta-blocker, and diuretics both on admission and upon discharge. After adjusting for patients' characteristics, there were no differences between gender for in-hospital outcomes and QOC measures, except a modest association of male gender with the use of ACEi or ARB in patients with systolic impairment (Adjusted OR 1.14; 95% CI 1.00-1.29, P=0.048).

Conclusions: There are gender differences in patient characteristics, therapies, and QOC measures among ADHF admissions in Asian Pacific and Latin American countries, which are largely accounted for based on differences in age and baseline characteristics and were not associated with gender differences for in-hospital outcomes.

Table: Patients Baseline Characteristics, In-hospital Management, Quality of Care Measures and In-hospital Outcomes Stratified by Gender (Unadjusted).

	Female	Male	Total	P Value*
BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS				
Age (years)	67.8±15.3	63.7±14.5	65.4±14.9	<0.0001
Medical History				
Ischemic Heart Disease	41.8	54.5	49.2	<0.0001
Hypertension	69.5	61.8	65.0	<0.0001
Atrial Fibrillation	25.9	23.1	24.3	0.0015
Diabetes Mellitus	46.9	43.6	45.0	0.0011
Renal Insufficiency (Serum Cr >2.0)	20.9	23.7	22.5	0.0010
Baseline Findings				
Initial Systolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)	141.9±33.0	132.5±30.8	136.5±32.1	<0.0001
LVEF ≥40%	49.5	29.5	37.9	<0.0001
QUALITY OF CARE MEASURES				
All patients				
LVEF Evaluation	83.6	86.9	85.5	<0.0001
Discharge Instruction Documentation	92.7	93.5	93.2	0.1705
Smoking Cessation Advice	14.5	25.0	23.9	0.0064
Warfarin for AF	37.9	40.9	39.5	0.1085
Patients with LV Systolic Dysfunction				
ACEi/ARB use	72.2	75.2	74.3	0.0447
Beta-blocker use	47.4	50.6	49.6	0.0612
Aldosterone antagonists	38.9	45.2	43.3	0.0002
IN-HOSPITAL OUTCOMES				
In-hospital mortality	4.2	4.8	4.5	0.1500
Median Hospital LOS (Days)	6 (3, 10)	6 (3, 10)	6 (3, 10)	0.1214

* P-values calculated for between gender comparisons. Wilcoxon two-sample test performed for continuous variables, Chi-square test for categorical variables. For categorical variables, values reported as percentage (%). For continuous variables, values reported as mean±S.D. or median (25th, 95th percentiles).
ACEi= Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors; ARB= Angiotensin receptor blockers; LVEF= left ventricular ejection fraction; LOS= length of stay